

CUET 2024 Sociology SET C Paper with Solution

1. The Chipko Movement is an example of

1. Peasant Movement
2. Workers Movement
3. Ecological Movement
4. Dalit Movement

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: The Chipko Movement was an ecological movement in India aimed at the conservation of forests, where people, particularly women, physically embraced trees to prevent their cutting.

Quick Tip

Ecological movements in India have played a crucial role in raising awareness about environmental sustainability.

2. Match the following individuals with their contributions to Indian media.

List-I (Individuals)	List-II (Contributions)
(A) Raja Rammohun Roy	(IV) Started the Sambad-Kaumudi
(B) Fardoonji Murzban	(I) Started the Bombay Samachar
(C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	(III) Started the Shome Prakash
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru	(II) Encouraged media to act as a watchdog of democracy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: Option 4

Solution: Raja Rammohun Roy founded Sambad-Kaumudi, Fardoonji Murzban started Bombay Samachar, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar initiated Shome Prakash, and Jawaharlal Nehru emphasized the media's role in democracy.

Quick Tip

The media's historical development in India has been closely linked to social reform and national awakening.

3. Who among the following is credited with the invention of the printing press?

1. Leonardo da Vinci
2. Johann Gutenberg
3. Galileo Galilei
4. Isaac Newton

Correct Answer: Option 2

Solution: Johann Gutenberg's invention of the printing press revolutionized information dissemination and marked the beginning of the mass communication era.

Quick Tip

The printing press is considered one of the most transformative inventions, facilitating knowledge dissemination.

4. In South Bihar, the locals have a common resentment against migrant traders and moneylenders. What are these migrant groups known as?

1. Nakarattars
2. Adivasis
3. Dikus
4. Oraons

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: The term "Dikus" refers to migrant traders and moneylenders in South Bihar, who were often viewed as exploitative by the local tribes.

Quick Tip

The term "Dikus" highlights the antagonistic relationship between indigenous tribes and outsiders during colonial and post-colonial times.

5. According to one of the theories of social movements, social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than others around it. What is this theory known as?

1. Theory of Relative Deprivation
2. Theory of Reformative Action

3. Theory of Redemptive Action
4. Theory of Resource Mobilization

Correct Answer: Option 1

Solution: The Theory of Relative Deprivation explains that social movements often arise when groups perceive themselves as disadvantaged in comparison to others, which sparks collective action.

Quick Tip

Relative deprivation emphasizes perceived inequalities, which often lead to social unrest and movements.

6. Which of the following characteristics are associated with the Women's Movement of post-1947?

- (A) Involvement of women in nation building tasks
- (B) Growth of autonomous women's movement
- (C) All women suffer discrimination at a uniform level
- (D) Change in ideology and organizational strategy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: Option 1

Solution: The post-1947 Women's Movement in India saw the growth of an autonomous movement, a change in strategy, and involvement in nation-building, though the experiences of discrimination were not uniform for all women.

Quick Tip

The post-1947 women's movement marked a shift towards greater autonomy, advocacy, and social transformation.

7. Match List-I with List-II for Sociologists and their work:

List-I (Name of Sociologists)	List-II (Work)
(A) Nicholas Dirks	(I) Family, Kinship and Marriage in India
(B) Louis Dumont	(II) Homo-Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications
(C) Patricia Uberoi	(III) Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India
(D) Andre Beteille	(IV) The Reproduction of Inequality: Occupation, Caste and Family

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
3. (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
4. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: Nicholas Dirks authored "Castes of Mind," Louis Dumont wrote "Homo-Hierarchicus," Patricia Uberoi worked on family and kinship, and Andre Beteille focused on inequality.

Quick Tip

Familiarity with major sociologists and their works is essential for understanding the evolution of social thought.

8. Match the following concepts (List-I) with their appropriate description (List-II):

List-I: Concepts

- (A) Fertility Rate
- (B) Total Fertility Rate
- (C) Infant Mortality Rate
- (D) Maternal Mortality Rate

List-II: Description

- (I) Number of live births per 1000 women in the childbearing age group
- (II) Total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have during her entire reproductive years
- (III) Total number of women who die in childbirth per 1000 live births
- (IV) Number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births

Options:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (3)

Solution - (A) → (I): Fertility rate measures live births per 1000 women in the reproductive age group. - (B) → (II): Total fertility rate is the estimated number of live births a woman would have in her lifetime. - (C) → (IV): Infant mortality rate measures deaths of infants under one year per 1000 live births. - (D) → (III): Maternal mortality rate tracks deaths during childbirth per 1000 live births.

Quick Tip

Fertility = Births, Infant Mortality = Baby deaths, Maternal Mortality = Childbirth deaths.

9. The statement "The changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result

of over 150 years of British Rule, the term subsuming changes occurring at different levels...technology, institutions, ideology, and values” refers to the process of

1. Sanskritisation
2. Colonisation
3. Westernisation
4. Secularisation

Correct Answer: Option 2

Solution: The statement discusses the profound impact of British colonial rule on various aspects of Indian society, including technology, institutions, and cultural values. This process of change due to the influence of colonial power is referred to as "Colonisation."

Quick Tip

Colonisation often brings drastic changes in the social, political, and economic fabric of a nation, influencing its culture and societal values.

10. In Begum Rokeya Sakhawat's book "Sultana's Dream" we find the following excerpt, "Where are the men? ...where they ought to be...we shut our men indoors...just as we are kept in the zenana?" What do these lines describe?

1. Double standard imposed by male-dominated society
2. Comparison of work done by men and women in a male-dominated society
3. Reversal of roles of Gender
4. Challenging patriarchy

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: The lines from "Sultana's Dream" reflect the reversal of gender roles, where men are confined in the zenana (women's quarters), which is traditionally a woman's space. This represents a utopian vision where gender roles are flipped.

Quick Tip

In feminist literature, reversing gender roles can be used as a critique of patriarchal norms, aiming to highlight the unjust imposition of such roles.

11. For which of the following social reasons is the city preferred over the village?

- (A) Decline of common resources in villages
- (B) Opportunity for earning cash income
- (C) Sufficient work opportunity
- (D) Relative anonymity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (B), (C) and (D) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (A), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: Cities offer better opportunities for work, cash income, and anonymity, which often make them more attractive than villages with fewer resources and opportunities.

Quick Tip

Cities provide better infrastructure, economic opportunities, and personal freedom, making them more appealing for people from rural areas.

12. Which of the following factors was not responsible for unification of India under Colonial rule?

1. Socio-Cultural
2. Economic
3. Political
4. Administrative

Correct Answer: Option 1

Solution: The socio-cultural factors were not directly responsible for the unification of India under colonial rule. It was more the economic, political, and administrative factors that played a crucial role in consolidating India under British control.

Quick Tip

Colonial rule led to the establishment of an economic system and political centralization, which contributed significantly to unification.

13. Which of the following factors was not considered significant during industrialisation in independent India?

1. Development of heavy and machine-making industries
2. Expansion of the public sector

3. Presence of a large cooperative sector
4. Role of coastal cities for trading purpose

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: During the industrialisation of independent India, the focus was primarily on developing heavy industries, expanding the public sector, and facilitating trade through coastal cities, not on the large cooperative sector.

Quick Tip

Industrialisation in post-independence India focused on creating a self-sustaining economy through public sector dominance and infrastructure development.

14. In which of the following States is Birhor tribe found?

1. Assam
2. Bihar
3. Rajasthan
4. Nagaland

Correct Answer: Option 2

Solution: The Birhor tribe is primarily found in the state of Bihar, along with parts of Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.

Quick Tip

Tribal communities like the Birhor have distinct cultural practices and lifestyles that are deeply connected to their geographical surroundings.

15. The term “prejudice” refers to.

Options:

- (1) Community identity
- (2) Social inequality
- (3) Pre-judgment
- (4) Individual's life chances

Correct Answer: (3)

Solution Prejudice refers to pre-judgment: - It involves forming opinions about individuals or groups without factual basis. - Often leads to stereotypes and discrimination.

Quick Tip

Prejudice = Pre-judgment, rooted in bias and stereotypes.

16. Which of the following leaders is not associated with AITUC?

1. M.N. Roy
2. S.A. Dange
3. V.V. Giri
4. Jayprakash Narayan

Correct Answer: Option 4

Solution: Jayprakash Narayan was not associated with the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), which was primarily influenced by leaders like M.N. Roy, S.A. Dange, and V.V. Giri.

Quick Tip

AITUC played a significant role in the Indian labor movement, and many leaders associated with it contributed to shaping India's post-independence trade union landscape.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the next five questions.

In many ways it was a major political change, namely, the collapse of the erstwhile socialist world that hastened globalisation and also gave a specific economic and political approach to the economic policies that underpin globalisation. These changes are often termed as neo-liberal economic measures. We have already seen what concrete steps the liberalisation policy took in India. Broadly, these policies reflect a political vision of free enterprise which believes that a free reign to market forces will be both efficient and fair. It is, therefore, critical of both State regulation and State subsidies. The existing process of Globalisation in this sense does have a political vision as much as an economic vision.

17. What does the term 'liberalisation policy' refer to in the given passage?

1. Regulation of State subsidies
2. Regulation of market forces
3. Regulation of social welfarism
4. De-regulation of market forces

Correct Answer: Option 4

Solution: The 'liberalisation policy' refers to the de-regulation of market forces, which involves reducing government control over the economy and promoting free-market practices.

Quick Tip

Liberalisation policies encourage market competition and foreign investments, promoting economic growth through deregulation and reduced state interference.

18. What is the central political vision reflected in the economic policies underpinning Globalisation?

1. Free enterprise
2. State subsidies
3. Centralised power
4. State regulation

Correct Answer: Option 1

Solution: Globalisation policies primarily promote free enterprise by reducing barriers to trade and encouraging private sector growth.

Quick Tip

Free enterprise is a key feature of globalisation, emphasizing minimal government intervention in business activities to allow markets to function efficiently.

19. What is the economic measure that accompanied the collapse of the socialist world and the advent of Globalisation?

1. Conservative measures
2. Welfare measures
3. Neo-liberal measures
4. Protectionist measures

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: The collapse of the socialist world led to the adoption of neo-liberal measures, focusing on market-driven policies, privatisation, and reduction in government controls.

Quick Tip

Neo-liberal economic measures prioritize individual entrepreneurship and market mechanisms, marking a shift away from state-controlled economies.

20. What major political change is highlighted in the passage?

1. Collapse of Welfare State
2. Collapse of Capitalist State

3. Collapse of Socialist State
4. Collapse of trade protectionism

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: The passage highlights the collapse of the Socialist State, which led to a shift towards market-oriented economies in many parts of the world.

Quick Tip

The collapse of socialist states marked a shift in global politics towards capitalism and free-market policies.

21. According to the passage, what is the political vision behind Globalisation?

1. It supports State regulation
2. It is critical of State regulation
3. It advocates for Socialist State
4. It advocates for State subsidies

Correct Answer: Option 2

Solution: The passage argues that globalisation is critical of state regulation, promoting more open markets and reduced government control.

Quick Tip

Globalisation typically favors minimal state intervention, allowing for a more open and competitive global economy.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the next five questions.

My grandfather, like most Nagas who had come into close contact with Europeans, was convinced that education was the only way to get ahead in life. He aspired for his children the kind of life he had seen being lived by the British administration and missionaries. He sent my mother away to school, first in neighbouring Assam, then as far as Shimla. My mother was encouraged by one of the more educated men in her village who told her that with an education in these new times, she could even become like the Indian lady who spoke before the world : Vijaylaxmi Pandit, who represented India at the UN. My father by dint of his own intelligence and hard work, put himself through the local mission school and college in Shillong. All Nagas of my parents' generation who were able to, chose to get educated in English. For them, it was more than a gateway to upward mobility. In a region where tribes that live no more than 20 kms apart speak completely different languages, it was a medium through which they could communicate amongst themselves and with the world. They became the voice of their people and made English the official state language.

22. Which of the following is the main reason for opening up new opportunities for the people of North-East?

1. Urbanization
2. Sanskritization
3. Western education
4. Modernization

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: The passage emphasizes that Western education, especially in English, provided a means for upward mobility and broader communication for the people in the North-East.

Quick Tip

Education, particularly Western education, acted as a gateway to socio-economic mobility for many people in the North-East.

23. According to the passage, which of the following is a gateway to upward mobility?

1. Politics
2. Education
3. Cultural change
4. Social change

Correct Answer: Option 2

Solution: Education is highlighted as the key gateway to upward mobility, providing individuals with the skills and knowledge to improve their socio-economic status.

Quick Tip

Education empowers individuals, especially in underdeveloped regions, to climb the social and economic ladder.

24. Name the process through which the movement of individuals takes place from their existing status to improved status.

1. Sanskritization
2. Westernization
3. Assimilation

4. Upward Mobility

Correct Answer: Option 4

Solution: "Upward Mobility" refers to the process of individuals or groups moving to a higher social or economic status.

Quick Tip

Upward mobility often involves education, skill development, and access to better employment opportunities.

25. Who among the following represented India at the UN?

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Vijaylakshmi Pandit
3. British Missionaries
4. Naga leaders

Correct Answer: Option 2

Solution: Vijaylakshmi Pandit, India's first woman ambassador to the United Nations, represented India at the UN.

Quick Tip

Vijaylakshmi Pandit played a crucial role in India's foreign diplomacy and was a key figure in international relations during the early years of independence.

26. Which of the following is the reason for improved communication among the different factions of the Naga tribes?

1. Use of English language
2. Missionary help
3. Naga leaders
4. Working together in British administration

Correct Answer: Option 1

Solution: The use of the English language played a significant role in improving communication among the different factions of the Naga tribes, as it facilitated better interaction and understanding.

Quick Tip

English, as a common language, broke down barriers of communication, enabling better collaboration and unity among tribal groups.

27. Which of the following Sociologists argued that Sociology helps in understanding the links and connections between "personal troubles" and "social issues"?

1. Durkheim
2. C.W. Mills
3. Bourdieu
4. Weber

Correct Answer: Option 2

Solution: C.W. Mills argued that sociology helps to understand the links between personal troubles and public issues, a perspective that highlights the connection between individual experiences and broader social structures.

Quick Tip

C.W. Mills' concept of the "sociological imagination" encourages individuals to see the relationship between personal experiences and larger societal forces.

28. Which programme of the Government of India directly targets improving the sex-ratio?

1. Widow Pension
2. Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act
3. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
4. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: The "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" scheme directly targets improving the sex-ratio in India by promoting education and welfare of the girl child and preventing gender-based discrimination.

Quick Tip

The "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" scheme emphasizes the importance of female education and health, aiming to improve the status and well-being of girls in India.

29. Which of the following statements is true about Colonialism in India?

1. Parochialism gave birth to Colonialism in India.
2. Colonialism gave birth to Nationalism in India.
3. Urban poor were the main carriers of Nationalism in Colonial India.
4. Capitalist economic changes in India were not related to Colonialism.

Correct Answer: Option 2

Solution: Colonialism in India played a crucial role in fostering Nationalism by creating conditions that led to the rise of nationalist movements, as people began to resist colonial exploitation.

Quick Tip

The struggle against colonial rule often fueled nationalist sentiments, as Indians sought to reclaim political and economic autonomy from British control.

30. Match the following terms (List-I) with their descriptions (List-II):

List-I (Terms)	List-II (Descriptions)
(A) Varna system	(I) Process of adopting higher caste practices
(B) Scheduled Castes	(II) Four-fold division of society
(C) Sanskritisation	(III) Opposed to Hindu society
(D) Resistance Tribes	(IV) Recognised by Govt. of India Act, 1935

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Correct Answer: Option 4

Solution: The Varna system refers to the four-fold division of society, Scheduled Castes were recognized by the Government of India Act, Sanskritisation refers to adopting higher caste practices, and Resistance Tribes were opposed to Hindu society.

Quick Tip

Understanding key sociological terms like Varna and Sanskritisation helps explain social stratification in India.

31. Which of the following are arguments given by Alfred Gell to explain the significance of market beyond its economic function?

- (A) Layout of the market symbolizes the hierarchical inter-group social relations of that region.
- (B) Few goods are free in the market for groups lower in the hierarchy.

(C) Different social groups are located according to their position in the caste hierarchy and hierarchical market system.

(D) Interactions between tribals and non-tribal traders are based on social inequalities.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (A), (B) and (C) only

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: Alfred Gell argues that markets serve as a reflection of social hierarchies, with groups positioned according to their caste and social power.

Quick Tip

Markets are not only economic spaces but also symbolize social relationships and power dynamics within a society.

32. Which of the following principles are applied to maintain caste-based restrictions?

1. Birth
2. Marriage
3. Food Sharing
4. Occupation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) and (B) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: Caste-based restrictions are maintained through factors like birth (inheritance), marriage (endogamy), food sharing, and occupation (specific caste-related jobs).

Quick Tip

Caste restrictions are maintained through various social practices, including marriage and occupation, which limit social mobility.

33. How has national development impacted tribal development?

1. Tribal areas located in mineral-rich and forest-covered parts of the country paid a disproportionately high price for development.
2. Large dams, factories, and mines were built in the Nehruvian era.
3. Tribals were dispossessed of their land for setting up hydroelectric power plants.
4. These developments benefited the tribes at the expense of others.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (C) and (D) only
3. (A), (B) and (C) only
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: Option 2

Solution: National development initiatives like the building of dams, factories, and mines often led to the displacement of tribal communities, particularly in areas rich in minerals and forests, without benefiting them.

Quick Tip

National development projects can sometimes lead to the displacement of marginalized communities, such as tribals, with limited benefits to them.

34. Which of the following statements are true about stereotypes?

1. Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups.
2. Stereotypes fix whole groups into a single entity.
3. Stereotypes refuse to recognize the variation across individuals.
4. Stereotypes are purely colonial constructs.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: Stereotypes oversimplify and generalize entire groups, often ignoring individual variations. These stereotypes can be reinforced by colonial ideologies.

Quick Tip

Understanding the origins of stereotypes, particularly colonial stereotypes, helps in recognizing their impact on modern social attitudes.

35. In every society, some individuals have a greater share of valued resources – money, property, education, prestige etc. – than others. These social resources can be divided into different forms of capital. Identify them from the following:

1. Economic capital
2. Cultural capital
3. Social capital
4. Educational capital

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) Economic capital
2. (B) Cultural capital
3. (C) Social capital
4. (D) Educational capital

Correct Answer: Option 4

Solution: Social resources can be divided into forms like economic capital, cultural capital, social capital, and educational capital. These forms help define an individual's social position and opportunities.

Quick Tip

Understanding different forms of capital – economic, cultural, and social – helps in understanding social stratification and mobility.

36. In which year did the first Backward Classes Commission headed by Kaka Kalelkar submit its report?

1. 1956
2. 1953
3. 1950
4. 1958

Correct Answer: Option 1

Solution: The first Backward Classes Commission, headed by Kaka Kalelkar, submitted its report in 1956, recommending measures for the upliftment of backward classes in India.

Quick Tip

The report of the Kaka Kalelkar Commission was a significant step in addressing the social and economic inequalities faced by backward classes in India.

37. Which of the following arguments are correct about tribes in India?

- (A) Adivasis were always the oppressed group, as they are now.
- (B) Tribes were absorbed in Hindu society through Sanskritisation.
- (C) Tribes occupied a special trade niche, trading forest produce, salt, and elephants.
- (D) Adivasis often exercised dominance over the plains people through their capacity to raid them.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (B), (C) and (D) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (A), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: Option 2

Solution: Adivasis were not always oppressed but have historically had fluctuating roles, including economic dominance at times through trade and raids. They were included into Hindu society largely through Sanskritisation.

Quick Tip

Understanding the varied historical roles of tribes in India helps in recognizing their changing socio-political status.

38. What was the opinion of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar about local self-government during the drafting of the Constitution?

1. He believed that local elites and upper castes would exploit the downtrodden masses further.
2. He thought that local self-government will empower the downtrodden masses.
3. He believed that local self-government will ensure equal representation of all social groups.
4. He believed that local self-government will lead to economic prosperity.

Correct Answer: Option 1

Solution: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was critical of local self-government because he feared that it would allow local elites and upper castes to continue exploiting the downtrodden masses, particularly the Dalits.

Quick Tip

Ambedkar's views on local self-government highlighted his concerns about social justice and the potential for exploitation within decentralized governance structures.

39. Which of the following is not an example of community identity?

1. Membership of family
2. Membership of religious group
3. Membership of a professional group
4. Membership of caste group

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: While membership in family, religious, and caste groups forms part of an individual's community identity, membership in a professional group is not inherently a community identity in the traditional sense.

Quick Tip

Community identity is often associated with social groups that share common cultural, religious, or familial ties, as opposed to professional affiliations.

40. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides for the Right of Minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their own and that the State shall not discriminate in granting aid to such educational institutions?

1. Article 21

2. Article 29
3. Article 30
4. Article 25

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: Article 30 of the Indian Constitution provides for the rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions and ensures that the state does not discriminate in granting aid.

Quick Tip

Article 30 safeguards the educational rights of religious and linguistic minorities, allowing them to preserve their culture and language through education.

41. Which of the following statements about Communalism are correct?

1. Communal means something related to a community.
2. Communalism is about religion, not politics.
3. A devout believer may or may not be communal.
4. Communalism results in constructing identity of large and diverse groups as singular and homogeneous.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: Communalism involves the division of society into distinct, rigid groups based on religion, ethnicity, or community, often to serve political purposes.

Quick Tip

Communalism is often a tool for political manipulation, creating division and tension between religious or ethnic communities.

42. On account of which of the following identity markers, do people often face discrimination and exclusion?

1. Gender
2. Ethnicity
3. Disability
4. Caste

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (C) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (D) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: People face discrimination and exclusion based on identity markers like gender, ethnicity, disability, and caste, which often intersect and compound social inequalities.

Quick Tip

Discrimination can be multidimensional, as identity markers often intersect to create compounded disadvantages for certain groups in society.

43. Which of the following are true about Gram Sabha in Panchayati Raj?

- (A) The Gram Sabha collects central taxes from the village.
- (B) The Gram Sabha consists of the entire body of citizens in a village.
- (C) The Gram Sabha is the general body that elects the local government.
- (D) The Gram Sabha participates in village-level development activities.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: Option 4

Solution: The Gram Sabha consists of all the citizens in a village and plays a role in electing local government representatives and participating in developmental activities.

Quick Tip

The Gram Sabha is a foundational part of local self-governance and acts as a forum for citizens to express their needs and oversee development projects.

44. How did the Supreme Court enhance Fundamental Rights, particularly relating to the Right to Life under Article 21?

1. By restricting individual liberty.
2. By narrowing the scope of Article 20.
3. By expanding the interpretation to include various aspects of a quality life.
4. By expanding the scope of Fundamental Duties.

Correct Answer: Option 3

Solution: The Supreme Court expanded the interpretation of the Right to Life under Article 21 to include various aspects of a quality life, such as the right to a clean environment and access to basic health care.

Quick Tip

The Right to Life under Article 21 is a dynamic and evolving right that now covers various facets of living a dignified life, beyond mere existence.

45. Who amongst the following Sociologists remarked that tribal institutions in themselves need not necessarily be democratic in their structure and functioning?

1. Tiplut Nongbri
2. Virginius Xaxa
3. Verrier Elwin
4. G.S. Ghurye

Correct Answer: Option 2

Solution: Virginius Xaxa argued that tribal institutions are not necessarily democratic and that their structure and functioning can differ significantly from mainstream democratic principles.

Quick Tip

Understanding tribal societies requires recognizing their unique social structures, which may not always align with democratic norms but are effective in their own context.

46. .Match List-I (Dominant Caste) with List-II (Region):

List-I: Dominant Caste

- (A) Rajputs
(B) Lingayats

- (C) Jat Sikhs
(D) Kammas

List-II: Region

- (I) Andhra Pradesh
(II) Punjab
(III) Karnataka
(IV) Uttar Pradesh

Options:

- (1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
(2) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
(3) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
(4) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (1)

Solution - (A) $\rightarrow$ (IV): Rajputs are dominant in Uttar Pradesh. - (B) $\rightarrow$ (III): Lingayats dominate in Karnataka. - (C) $\rightarrow$ (II): Jat Sikhs dominate in Punjab. - (D) $\rightarrow$ (I): Kammas are dominant in Andhra Pradesh.

Quick Tip

Use geography to associate castes: Rajputs = North, Lingayats = Karnataka, Jats = Punjab, Kammas = Andhra.

-
- (A) Bihu
(B) Baisakhi
(C) Holi
(D) Pongal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: Option 1

Solution: Bihu, Baisakhi, and Pongal are all agricultural festivals marking harvest periods, while Holi is a festival of colors with less direct linkage to agriculture.

Quick Tip

Agricultural festivals celebrate the harvest cycle and emphasize the connection between human culture and nature.

48. Which of the following are the indicators of globalization of agriculture?

- (A) Contract farming
- (B) Increased dependence of farmers on fertilizers and pesticides
- (C) Promotion of indigenous knowledge for agriculture
- (D) Entry of multinationals into the agricultural sector

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B) and (C) only
- 2. (A), (B) and (D) only
- 3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- 4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: Option 2

Solution: Globalization in agriculture is marked by contract farming, multinational entry, and increased use of fertilizers and pesticides, reflecting market-oriented changes.

Quick Tip

Globalization often transforms traditional agriculture through commercialization and market integration.

49. Under which of the following systems is all work broken down into its smallest repetitive elements and divided amongst the workers?

- 1. Binary System
- 2. Corporate System
- 3. Flexi System
- 4. Scientific Management System

Correct Answer: Option 4

Solution: The Scientific Management System breaks down work into its smallest repetitive elements and assigns them to individual workers, optimizing productivity.

Quick Tip

Scientific management focuses on efficiency through task specialization and systematic division of labor.

50. Match the concepts (List-I) with their respective descriptions (List-II):

List-I: Concepts

- (A) Liberalization
- (B) Transnational Corporations
- (C) Glocalization
- (D) Weightless Economy

List-II: Descriptions

- (I) Economy based on information and technology
- (II) Mixing of global and local culture
- (III) Companies producing goods and services in multiple countries
- (IV) Opening up of the economy to the global markets

Options:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
- (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (3)

Solution - (A) → (IV): Liberalization opens the economy to global markets. - (B) → (III): Transnational Corporations operate across countries. - (C) → (II): Glocalization blends global and local cultures. - (D) → (I): Weightless Economy is driven by IT and information.

Quick Tip

Match "Liberalization = Open markets," "Transnational = Global companies," "Glocalization = Blend."